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against it. Resigning his seat in Congress, he returned to Illinois to exert his influence for the Union. How the people waited for him, how he came and addressed them, how he carried them with him and raised the first company of the famous Thirty-first on the spot—all this makes a thrilling story. A day had been fixed on which General Logan was to speak at Marion; but failure to make a railroad connection delayed him. Mrs. Logan, who drove to Marion from Carbondale to explain her husband's non-arrival, was stopped before she reached the center of the square by men who gathered round the buggy and eagerly cried out: "Where is Logan?" "What is the matter?" "What does this mean?" "We have got to know all about this business." The tone was in some cases threatening; mob violence was feared; but when Logan faced the people he swayed them as a born leader.

From the beginning of the war, Cairo, Illinois, became, of course, a point of strategic importance. Mrs. Logan was thus in the rear of and closely in touch with one of the greatest campaigns. She knew the common soldiers, saw the wounded brought home, went to nurse her wounded husband at the front, sheltered an escaped slave, experienced the hostility of Southern sympathizers, felt and did and knew nearly all that was possible for a woman in those times. Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Resaca and Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta, where General Logan, after McPherson's death, won the day against heavy odds—these are some of the battles that were poignant events in her life. The appointment of General O. O. Howard instead of General Logan to command the Army of Tennessee is discussed with restraint. Testimony is adduced to show that General Sherman was strongly influenced in this matter by General Thomas, who professed himself unable to get on with Logan, while in contrast is told the story of how Logan, ordered by Grant to supersede Thomas, sent a staff officer to induce Thomas to make the attack which resulted in the rout of Hood's army. No unfriendly feeling remained between Sherman and Logan, but the impression is left that this was due quite as much to Logan's magnanimity as to Sherman's fairness.

The latter half of the *Reminiscences*, is more journal-like in form than the first, and the grip on affairs seems less strong. There is, however, much good anecdote, discussion of notables, and picturing of social life. Because of their historic and personal interest and the strong note of character in them these memoirs deserve to be read by many.

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READINGS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. EDITED BY JAMES ALTON JAMES.  
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

The value of collateral reading in the teaching of many different subjects, and especially in livening and broadening the bare narratives of school histories, is generally recognized, but will bear emphasis. It is not only by adding color to facts or by breaking up the habit of mere memorizing that readings in the original sources of history do good. Such readings give actuality both to the historic narrative and to the subject itself. They give the pupil a proper conception of the materials of which history is made and lead him instinctively to try to form his own conclusions. For interest in such a subject, moreover, it is almost essential that the student should have a store of subconscious ideas, not memorized

and not necessarily always at command, but supporting and surrounding the consciously known facts, which thus attain a firmer reality and a richer significance.

The selections in the volume under notice cover a period of time extending from the voyages of the Norsemen to the inauguration of President Wilson. It goes without saying that these excerpts have no small informational value. What is best worth observing, perhaps, is that their human interest has been fully conserved. The editor has kept in mind that pupils of the high-school age, for whom the book is primarily intended, are but little interested in constitutional documents. He has drawn his extracts largely from the journals or letters of persons contemporary with the events described and from books of travel. In the instructive treatment of all manner of topics—political, industrial, social, educational, religious—there is room for much that is picturesque and amusing. What could be more diverting than this account, from Hakluyt, of an Englishman's first encounter with the mosquitoes of Vera Cruz? "This town is inclined to many kinds of diseases, by reason of the great heat, and a certain gnat or fly which they call a mosquito, which biteth both men and women in their sleep; and as soon as they are bitten, incontinently the flesh swelleth, as though they had been bitten by a venomous worm." Humor that arises naturally out of a serious matter does not come amiss. Amid much discussion of questions pertaining to the First Continental Congress, we find in a letter of John Adams's this caustic comment: "I believe if it was moved and seconded that we should come to a resolution that three and two make five, we should be entertained with logic and rhetoric, law, history, politics, and mathematics, and then—we should pass the resolution unanimously in the affirmative." Whoever has read this letter is in the less danger of supposing that the great acts of history were performed, as Colonel Higginson says, by mere "dignified machines." One is glad also that among the selections is included the letter home of that ingenuous Princeton Freshman, P. Fithian (1700), who told how "every student must rise in the morning at farthest by half an hour after five," to study an hour before breakfast by candle-light, and concluded with the words: "I am, through divine goodness, very well, and more reconciled to rising in the Morning so early than at first." On the whole, Professor James's volume succeeds in being adequately instructive and interesting.

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THE WINE PRESS. By ALFRED NOYES. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1914.

The immediate effect of reading *The Wine Press* is overwhelming. No one could doubt that a poet gifted with Mr. Noyes's vigor of imagination and originality of speech, once inspired with a fervent hatred of war and all that war means, would be able to startle and horrify us as successfully as he has charmed us in the past. But the rushing energy of this poem, its absorbing intensity, are surprising—far greater than one would have anticipated. In his whole-souled and fiery attack, the poet makes all the resources of his varied art subserve his one purpose. Poetic realizations of beauty, tenderness, and high ideals are used to deepen the ultimate horror of the thing. Mr. Noyes even drives his point in with a kind of satirical doggerel, such as Kipling used in "The Vampire"—